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ANNUAL REPORT 1984

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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ANNUAL REPORT 1984

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208

April 1985

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On the Cover

Upper left . . . Bruce Rippeteau, the new Director of SCIAA, in a toast to Bob Stephenson, former Director and State Archaeologist, now Professor Emeritus at USC.

Upper right . . . Underwater archaeologist Alan Albright and Director Bruce Rippeteau host a television show with USC's Department of Media Arts.

Lower left . . . Albert Goodyear, Elizabeth Haynes and William Haynes recover by airlift underwater artifacts from Smith Lake Creek, 38AL135.

Lower right . . . Karin Knight and David Burge map a prehistoric archaeological site at the Savannah River Plant.

INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology functions under the provisions of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, Section 63-13-210, as amended by the General Appropriations Act of 1984-1985, and Section 54-7-400 et sequitor (the S.C. Underwater Antiquities Act of 1982). The Institute has been re-emphasized as "The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology," in cognizance of it being a state agency within the university setting. The traditional spelling of archaeology was restored. The South Carolina Institute's functions have remained largely the same: to conduct archaeological and anthropological research into pre-historic and historic sites within the state and its rivers and coastal waters. To these ends, the South Carolina Institute has carried out various functions, which are focused on in the following pages.

The S.C. Institute underwent new directorship in July 1984. Dr. Robert L. Stephenson retired as Director and State Archaeologist and is now Professor Emeritus at the University of South Carolina. His duties include researching and teaching. Dr. Stephenson served as the S.C. Institute's Director from September 1968 to July 1984.

Dr. Bruce E. Rippeteau succeeded Dr. Stephenson as Director and State Archaeologist. He is a native New Yorker and former State Archaeologist of Colorado and past president and founder of the National Association of State Archaeologists. He obtained his bachelor's degree from the University of Nebraska, a master's degree from the University of Arizona, and a Ph.D. from Case Western University. His research interests are cultural resource management, Carbon-14 dating and other absolute dating methods, and American archaeology. He has done extensive fieldwork in New York State, Colorado, and several other Rocky Mountain states. He belongs to several professional organizations: the research council for the American Society of Civil Engineers (1979); the advisory council for the National Resources Defense Council (1979); the advisory board of the South Carolina Heritage Trust (1984); the editorial review board for the Colorado Historical Society; a member of the Society of Professional Archaeologists (1976). He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1976). In 1973 he was elected to Sigma Xi. He and his wife Sandy have two children, Astrid and Luke.

In order to advance the science and management of archaeology in South Carolina, Dr. Rippeteau has reorganized and created a plan for four major divisions within the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology: Research, State Services, Contracts, and Office Support. The Research Division and its components are shown in Table 1. The Contracts Division and its components are shown in Table 2. These need further refinement but are the rudiments of his organizational plan. Further actions will be taken in the future to expand all four divisions.

Another major direction of Dr. Rippeteau's has been to relocate the S.C. Institute to bigger and better facilities. In January 1969, the S.C. Institute was temporarily housed in Davis College, then relocated to the basements of Maxcy College and Coker College in August 1969. Additional offices and labs were temporarily acquired in 1981 in the Pendleton Build-

TABLE 1
RESEARCH DIVISION

Head: Stan South
Associate Head: Albert Goodyear

SUBJECT (MAIN)	PERSONNEL	FTE	TITLE
Historic Archaeology	Stan South	1.0	Archaeologist, Research Professor ¹
Prehistoric Archaeology	Albert Goodyear	1.0	Archaeologist, Associate Research Professor ¹
Prehistoric Archaeology	Jim Michie	0.1	Archaeologist-I
Prehistoric Archaeology	Glen Hanson ⁴	0.1	Archaeologist-III
Prehistoric Archaeology	Chester DePraatter	0.5	Assistant Professor ²
Prehistoric Archaeology	Mark Brooks ⁴	0.1	Archaeologist-II
Underwater Archaeology	Alan Albright	0.1	Deputy State Underwater Archaeologist ³
Historic Archaeology	Richard Brooks ⁴	0.1	Archaeologist-II
Prehistoric Archaeology	Bruce Rippeteau	0.1	State Archaeologist, ¹ Director Research Professor
Artifact Conservation	Curt Peterson	0.1	Conservator
Collections	(to be filled)	0.1	Curator
Prehistoric Archaeology	Robert Stephenson	0.2	Retired, past State Archaeologist, Research Professor ¹

1. Research Professor designations by University of South Carolina, but no additional implication; see regulations.
2. Shared 0.5 with Department of Anthropology, Joint MA Program with SCIAA
3. By designation of State Archaeologist under SCCL 60-13-210.
4. Association by virtue of affiliation (see Contracts).

TABLE 2
CONTRACTS DIVISION

Head: Glen Hanson
Associate Head: Jim Michie

PROJECTS	PERSONNEL	FTE	SCOPE
1. Savannah River Plant	Glen Hanson, Director	1.0	1978-present
Archaeological	Richard Brooks, Asst. Dir.	1.0	\$1,000,000 to date
Research Project	Mark Brooks, Asst. Dir.	1.0	\$1,100,000 FFY 1984
(Department of Energy)	Support Staff	1 - 50	
2. Wachesaw Archaeological	James Michie, Director	1.0	1984-1985 \$176,000 total
Project	Preston Pearson, Asst. Dir.	1.0	
(E.D. Stone)	Site Directors, Crew Support	0 - 25	
3. - 20. \$5,000 - \$200,000 Contracts for Survey, Testing, Mitigation, Excavations, Displays ¹			

¹ Includes projects performed by SCIAA without cost as public service, for example, the Heritage Trust

ing, which also housed the Counseling and Human Development Center. The same archaeology offices and labs were again relocated to the Byrnes International Center, where they were temporarily housed for one year. Aside from these temporary homes, the S.C. Institute's only space acquisitions since then have been the Waterlogged Wood Conservation Laboratory in 1981 on Assembly Street and a storage warehouse in 1984 on Green Street, where the temporary Byrnes offices are now located.

In late 1984, the S.C. Institute secured about 20,000 square feet by taking over the Pendleton Building in its entirety and about 5,000 more square feet of separate "New Storage Facility" space for its collections. This brings to five, the number of Institute buildings used wholly or in part, and has increased our total space 25% to a grand total of 36,900 square feet. This Pendleton Building is ideal with over 70 rooms for offices, laboratories, and support services alone, and it is exactly between the parent organizations of the University of South Carolina and the rest of its sister agencies in the state capital complex.

"State Archaeology Awareness Field Trips" have been initiated by Dr. Rippeteau, the primary mission being to expose interested citizenry to excavations in progress. The Savannah River Plant was the first state tour. Sixty-five people attended the one-day event, the attendance being



Mark Brooks (left), Dick Brooks (center) and Glen Hanson (right) host a state tour in September, explaining the on-going archaeological project at the Savannah River Plant.

represented from other university offices, state agencies, other universities, and the private sector. Other trips to Wachesaw Plantation and Santa Elena are being planned in the future.

Graduate studies in archaeology are offered at the University of South Carolina through the Department of Anthropology and the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. It is the only major university in the southeast to offer training in "public service" archaeology. Obviously, the study of archaeology is not only "public service" oriented. The idea of the program is to preserve the past with eyes toward the future of development and expansion in every corner of the city/state/nation. In this program, the student is involved with on-going conservation archaeology projects, developing theoretical, practical, and administrative skills. M.A. candidates are expected to complete three semesters of formal coursework, a summer's fieldwork and a M.A. thesis project. M.A. projects are supervised by an advisory committee and involve research pertinent to archaeology. Examples include design and implementation of archaeological survey or excavation, development of regional designs, development of methods and techniques suitable for cultural resource management, archaeology in public education, and archaeology and the media.

Archaeological and anthropological faculty and advisors bridge diverse, scholarly borderlands: John W. Adams, social anthropology, myth, art, religion, North America; Alan B. Albright, underwater archaeology, cultural resource management; Chester B. DePratter, prehistoric archaeology, ethnohistory, southeastern U.S.; Leland Ferguson, historic archaeology, material culture, southeastern U.S.; Joan M. Gero, theory and method, lithic technology, Peru; Charles Goodwin, conversational analysis, socio-linguistics; Marjorie H. Goodwin, language and culture, urban anthropology, Latin America; Albert C. Goodyear, theory and method, lithic technology, public archaeology, North America; Stanton W. Green, theory and method, agricultural anthropology, northern Europe; Glen T. Hanson, cultural resource management, quantitative analysis, southeastern U.S.; Karl C. Heider, non-verbal behavior, ethnographic film, oceania; Alice B. Kasakoff, social organization, demography, North America; Morgan D. MacLachlan, economic anthropology, sex roles, India; Robert S. McCarl, folklore, occupational folklife and material culture; James L. Michie, physical anthropology and field methods; Curtiss E. Peterson, artifact conservation, material culture; Ted A. Rathbun, physical anthropology, osteology, paleopathology, southeastern U.S., southwestern Asia; Bruce E. Rippeteau, cultural resource management, American archaeology, chronology; Stanley South, historical archaeology, theory and method; Robert L. Stephenson, cultural resource management, early man in North America, U.S. Plains.

In the past four years (1980-1984), seven students were awarded M.A. degrees in anthropology: Shelly Hight, M.A., archaeologist with the Vermont State Archeology Office; Carl Merry, M.A., archaeologist with the Office of State Archaeologist Iowa; Sharon Pekrul, M.A., Lab Director at Cornell University; Kristen Peters, M.A., her occupation is unknown; Benjamin Resnick, M.A., archaeologist with the Lewis Berger Co. in New Jersey; Kenneth Sassaman, M.A., doing further study (Ph.D.) at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst; and Harriet Smith, M.A., her occupation is unknown.

Those students receiving M.A. degrees pending theses are Mike Harmon, Jeanne Metropol, Debra Martin, and Ruth Sherd.

Students in the 1984 Graduate Class are as follows: David Babson, B.A. in anthropology from Brown University; Kimberly Grimes, B.A. in anthropology from Wake Forest University; Chris Judge, B.A. in anthropology from the University of South Carolina; Evelyn Tidlow, B.A. in anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania; and Ruth Wetmore, with a M.A. in political science from the University of Kansas, and a B.A. in political science from Park College, Missouri.



Graduate students in archaeology for 1984 (l to r): David Babson, Evelyn Tidlow, Kimberly Grimes, Chris Judge, Ruth Wetmore.

Under this menage of experts, the S.C. Institute's research program has been on-going in the field, in the laboratory, and in the classroom. Under the direction of Stanley South, excavations have continued at Santa Elena, the Spanish capital of the New World from 1566 to 1587. Since 1979, South and company have been gathering data at this important 400-year-old site to understand Spanish colonial settlement from an archaeological perspective.

A 400-year old cockspur was recovered this season from a well in Ft. San Felipe at Santa Elena. This is the earliest known zooarchaeological evidence for gamecocks in the United States. Apropos to the University of

South Carolina Gamecocks' successful football season, a special award, a replica of the cockspur mounted on a plaque, was presented to Coach Joe Morrison and Athletic Director Bob Marcum on December 17, 1984, commemorating this archaeological discovery and the USC Gamecocks' contest in the Gator Bowl.



State Archaeologist Bruce Rippeteau presents an award to Coach Joe Morrison and Athletic Director Bob Marcum, commemorating Archaeologist Stanley South's (far right) discovery of the 400-year-old cockspur and the successful 1984 season for the Fighting Gamecocks.

In February 1984, Bob Stephenson was invited to Calgary, Alberta Canada, to consult with faculty and administration of the University of Calgary, and to Edmonton, Alberta, to consult with the Alberta Archeological Survey at the University of Alberta. The subject of the consultations was the organization of a province-wide program for archaeological research and cultural resource management. Stephenson gave four talks on "Archeological Research: the South Carolina Example," and discussed with deans and administrators how the research program in South Carolina could be adapted to the needs in Alberta.

In May 1984, Stephenson was invited by the University of South Carolina to join a group going to Cuernavaca, Mexico, to examine the potential facilities of the Nuestros Pequeños Hermanos Orphanage for possible acquisition by the University of South Carolina. A hotel, a mill, and a hacienda are potentially available as a research and teaching center. Stephenson

looked at the archaeological potential for USC research. The properties are in Cuernavaca and in Miacatlan. About 10 miles from Miacatlan is the 640 acre hill-top ruin of the ancient city of Xochicalas (circa 200 B.C. to A.D. 1400). This has tremendous archaeological potential as very little is known about it to date. There is also a strong potential here for a headquarters for a thorough archaeological survey of the entire state of Morelos. The USC party toured all of these areas as well as Taxco and Puebla and spent two days in Mexico City where Stephenson toured the Pyramids at Teotihuacan.

The S.C. Institute has carried out further excavations at Wachesaw Plantation on the Waccamaw River near Murrells Inlet. The 1,174-acre tract of land is under development by Edward D. Stone and Associates, who financed the archaeological research. The history of the area spans 10,000 years.

Chester B. DePratter (SCIAA and USC Department of Anthropology) conducted excavations at two sites during the fall of 1984. Both sites had recently been deep plowed and were tested at the request of their respective land owners. The Dunlap site (38DA66) was a large Woodland period (ca. A.D. 1000) village located on the banks of a former channel of the Pee Dee River. Testing indicated that the bulk of the site's midden had been destroyed by plowing, but numerous features and postholes were preserved in the subsoil. Additional testing in a wooded part of the site uncovered an unplowed midden that contained an abundance of artifacts not encountered in the remainder of the site. Faunal preservation in the midden was excellent. Analysis of faunal materials and other artifacts is currently in progress.

The second site, Tamassee (38OC186), was a Cherokee town occupied between about A.D. 1720 and 1780. Excavations at Tamassee were conducted in conjunction with the LAMAR Institute, Inc. Seventeen 1 x 5 m-test units were used to determine the extent of the Cherokee occupation and to evaluate the extent of site disturbance caused by recent deep plowing. These excavations resulted in delimitation of the Cherokee occupation area and the identification of an important earlier Woodland occupation (ca. A.D. 500). His findings at both of these sites will be reported in the SCIAA Research Manuscript Series.

The Forty-First Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference was held in Pensacola, Florida. The S.C. Institute was represented by Bruce Rippeau, Al Goodyear, Glen Hanson, and Chester DePratter.

The Tenth Annual Conference of the Archeological Society of South Carolina was held at the Charleston Museum. Dr. Roy Dickens, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, presented the keynote address entitled "The North Carolina Siouan Project: Recent Discoveries." Budd Cupp received the 1984 Archaeologist of the Year Award. He was instrumental in forming the Charleston Area Chapter of the Archeological Society. He served as its first president and has participated in several excavations in the low country area. Albert C. Goodyear served as editor of the Society's journal in 1984. Volume 16 is back from the printer. This volume is a study of urban archaeology in Charleston. The Charleston Museum and the Society were awarded a matching grant of \$1,000 from the South Carolina Committee

for the Humanities to pay for printing costs. Mike Trinkley, archaeologist with the S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation, was elected as editor for 1985. Membership in the Society is over 200. Annual dues are \$10.00 for students, \$12.00 for individuals, \$14.00 for family, \$250.00 for life. Members receive the monthly newsletter, Features and Profiles, edited by Susan Jackson; the journal, South Carolina Antiquities; and the Notebook, published quarterly by the S.C. Institute.

The archaeological investigations conducted by the S.C. Institute from 1979-1981 in the area of the Cooper River Rediversion Project have been finalized with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The report, "Modeling Subsistence Change in the Late Prehistoric Period in the Interior Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina," is now available as the S.C. Institute's Anthropological Studies 6.

The final report on the Gregg Shoals and Clyde Gulley sites is also available. The project was funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Archaeological Services, Atlanta, Georgia, National Park Service. William H. Marquardt and V. Ann Tippitt directed the excavations. The report, entitled "The Gregg Shoals and Clyde Gulley Sites: Archaeological and Geological Investigations at Two Piedmont Sites on the Savannah River," was published in the Russell Papers 1984. It is available from the National Park Service in Atlanta.

Other activities include the survey of private collections in South Carolina, the work at Savannah River Plant in Aiken and Barnwell counties, the chert quarries in Allendale County, AIMS (Archaeological Information Management System), underwater archaeology, and conservation. The S.C. Institute has carried out most of these activities through funding from local, state, federal and private sources. Many of the S.C. Institute's activities directly involve the public through museums, public presentations, the Archeological Society of South Carolina, the state hobby diver licensing system, and other federal, state, and municipal agencies involved in cultural resource management. Specific goals achieved this year include maintenance of a national presence in archaeological method and theory, understanding human cultural evolution by study of adaptive stability, human populations, land use, culture history, and the processes of culture.

The first report on the Great Plains and Great Basin area is also available. This report was prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, and is available in the form of a book. It is a comprehensive report on the geology, topography, and climate of the Great Plains and Great Basin area. It is a valuable source of information for anyone interested in the geology of the Great Plains and Great Basin area.

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RESEARCH

Santa Elena



Bob Strickland excavating a 400-year-old Spanish well at Ft. San Felipe (1572-1576).

A long range research program at the Spanish Colonial capital of Santa Elena, begun in 1979, was continued through excavation of half of the area inside Ft. San Felipe, completing the examination of the interior of the fort. This research was sponsored by a \$38,000 grant from the National Science Foundation. Half of the interior of the fort was excavated through a National Science Foundation grant of \$35,000 in 1983.

The goal of the 1984 project was to complete the excavation of the 50 by 70 foot fortified house (casa fuerte) found inside the fort. This goal was met and the projected postholes for the structure were found to be within inches of the location predicted after the 1983 season. The three percent sample of the area inside the fort, taken in 1983, was found to be highly predictive of the artifact relationships found in the totally excavated area. This was also found to be the case when total excavation of the interior of the fort was completed during the 1984 season.

A major goal of the 1984 NSF project was the excavation of three wells found during the 1983 season. One well was found to have been abandoned by the Spaniards when they reached the water table, and subsequently used as a refuse dump for oystershell midden. The two other wells were used from 1572 to 1576, during the occupation of Ft. San Felipe, with one of these containing much daub, burned timbers and other evidence of the burning of the fort by Indians in 1576.

Found in the wells were squash seeds, watermelon seeds, cloth, cockle-burs, hickory nuts and roach egg cases surviving virtually intact from four hundred years of being submerged in water. The condition of the seeds was such that attempts to sprout them were made, unsuccessfully.

Wachesaw and Richmond Hill Plantations

In October 1984, the S.C. Institute contracted with Edward D. Stone, Jr. and Associates and began excavations at Wachesaw and Richmond Hill plantations, headed up by James L. Michie, and his crew of 15 scholars and students. Their findings will be reported in the S.C. Institute's Research Manuscript Series in 1985.

The excavations were oriented towards understanding the prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic components of the property that were scheduled to be damaged by proposed development.

Patricia Cridlebaugh investigated the area of Wachesaw Landing and discovered the remains of an early colonial chimney foundation, Late Mississippian occupations and burials, and a considerable amount of protohistoric materials. The aboriginal occupations were characterized by numerous post molds, refuse pits, ceramics, floral and faunal remains, lithics, and ceramics, in addition to 17th century trade items in the form of beads. The large chimney, made from a combination of tabby brick and clay brick, was immediately associated with European ceramics, hand-wrought nails, bottle glass, window pane fragments, and a host of other cultural materials that suggest an initial occupation in the range of 1730 to 1740.

Archival research by Fred McDowell has uncovered land plats and verbal transactions concerning the sale of Wachesaw Landing to Captain John Murrill (Morrall, Murrell) in 1732. Additional plats which date after 1768, but prior to 1795, clearly show the presence of a single structure.

The other historic and prehistoric components of Wachesaw and Richmond Hill plantations were investigated by James Michie with the assistance of two separate crews. These investigations included a multicomponent, stratified site, which dates from the Early Archaic through the Woodland periods, and slave cabins, overseers houses, and the homes of planters. Research in the prehistoric site was directed towards understanding site formation processes and the behavioral implications of the archaeological record. The historic site research began at a simple level of description that was directed towards time and space, the size of buildings and potential architectural styles, and subsistence trends, and moved towards an understanding of culture process.

Private Artifact Collection Survey

The S.C. Department of Archives and History and the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology have jointly funded a third phase of the "Private Artifact Collection Survey," conducted by Tommy Charles. Through Historic Preservation funds in the amount of \$14,997, from the S.C. Department of Archives and History, matched by \$15,104 from USC, Tommy upped the total number of sites recorded during the survey to 562: one hundred sixty-one new prehistoric sites were recorded in 1984. One additional collection has been donated to the S.C. Institute. Two hundred fifty-six collections have been analyzed and recorded.

Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Program

During the past 12 months the SRP-ARP has surveyed 2 areas, conducted 3 testing and excavation projects, and prepared a large archaeological exhibit. This work has served to preserve the archaeological record, to contribute to our understanding of prehistory and history, and to disseminate knowledge to the citizens of South Carolina.

Pen Branch/Four Mile Survey: These watersheds were intensively surveyed under the direction of Debra Martin. Sixty-five sites were investigated. Data recovered indicate occupations from the Early Archaic through the late historic in the upper reaches of the two watersheds. Information from the survey was used to refine a general Upper Coastal Plain settlement model. A report by D. Martin, G. T. Hanson and R. D. Brooks will appear in the SCIAA Research Manuscript Series in 1985.

L-Lake Survey and Data Recovery: An intensive survey in this area of Steel Creek located 10 significant sites which are presently being excavated. Richard D. Brooks is investigating a mid-eighteenth century farmstead and the nineteenth-twentieth century Ashley Plantation. Mark J. Brooks, who joined the program in August, is excavating four prehistoric sites which exhibit evidence of extensive Woodland utilization of the uplands. Reports documenting these investigations are planned for the SCIAA Anthropological Studies series in late 1985.

The Pen Point Site (38BR383): Kenneth Sassaman (U Massachusetts) tested this site to examine the organization of Archaic technologies. Excavations revealed a well stratified Archaic sequence including Dalton, Palmer, Morrow Mountain, transitional Middle-Late Archaic, and Late Archaic horizons. Of major importance was the excavation of Feature 14, a dense lithic workshop area indicating the secondary reduction of bifaces. This feature was found in a horizon containing expanding stemmed, hanging barbed hafted bifaces which are being referred to as "MA-LA." A preliminary report of this research will be made in the SCIAA Research Manuscript Series in 1985.

The George S. Lewis Site (38AK228): This site, named for a gentleman who has contributed greatly to the program, has been investigated in two separate areas. The West Area, along Upper Three Runs Creek, is a Deptford midden underlain by a rich occupation floor containing at least 3 houses, 25 refuse pits, and a stone-covered burial. Of interest is the occurrence

(n=100+ sherds) of a red painted and unpainted zoned-incised pottery (cf. Brewton Hill Zoned-Incised) in a Deptford context. The East Area, near the Savannah River, revealed extensive Early and Late Archaic zones over a 350 square meter test area. The Early Archaic is represented by a rich Kirk Corner Notched assemblage which includes a unique ground/polished stone adze; the Late Archaic is represented by a diverse Savannah River assemblage. A monograph documenting the G. S. Lewis Site will be published in late 1985 in the SCIAA Anthropological Studies series.

Other Activities: The SRP-ARP has also prepared an archaeology room for the Aiken County Historical Museum and hosted a state tour of the program in September.

Allendale Chert Quarries

Albert C. Goodyear and Tommy Charles finished their survey and testing of chert quarries and related sites in western Allendale County in the spring of 1984. This survey was funded by an Historic Preservation matching grant by USC and the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, administered by the S.C. Department of Archives and History. Fieldwork was designed to obtain closure on the geographic distribution of Flint River Formation chert in this region of South Carolina; to test for stratified sites with good potential for excavations; and to sample the native chert for petrologic analysis. At the conclusion of the study, seven terrestrial outcrops with evidence of aboriginal use were discovered. Two other sites were located along the cutbank of Smiths Lake Creek, showing evidence of river cobble chert procurement. Underwater archaeology at one of these sites, 38AL135, confirmed that the cobbles were immediately available in front of the site in what is now Smiths Lake Creek.

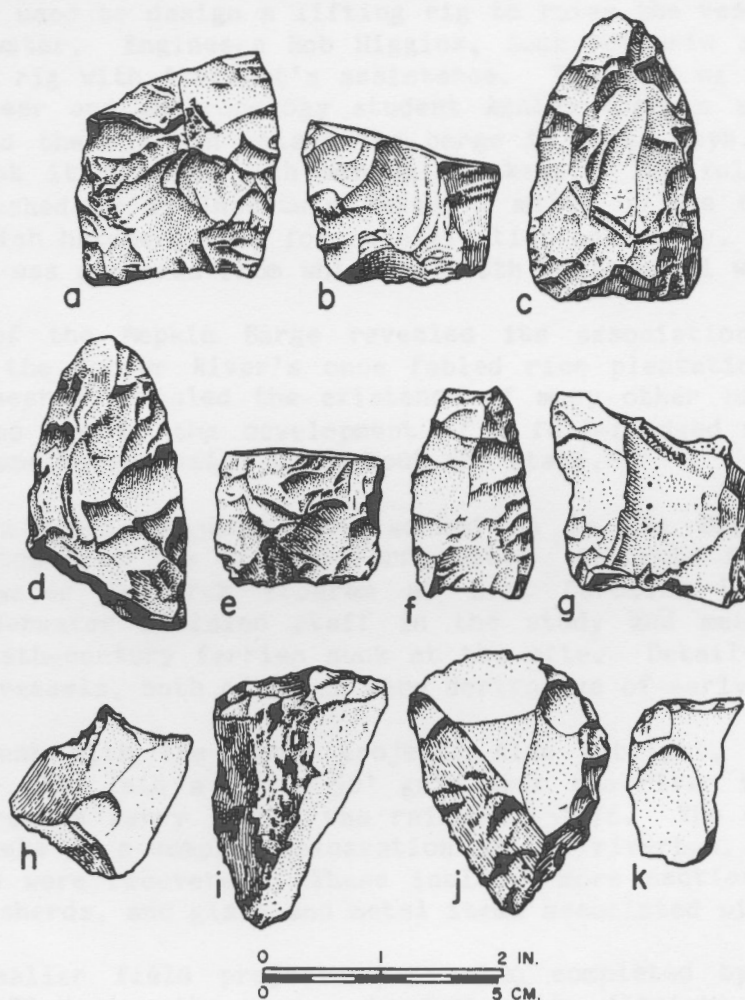
Geological consultant Dr. Sam B. Upchurch performed a petrologic analysis of chert samples taken from 10 sources in South Carolina and 6 sources in extreme western Georgia. This revealed that examples of what archaeologists have called "Allendale chert" based on the type source at the Rice quarry are all basically one lithic material describable as silicified grainstone. The geographic distribution of this chert appears to be the Allendale County area and Burke and Screven counties, Georgia. At this point a baseline description of South Carolina Coastal Plain cherts has been created that will allow origin and dispersal studies of chert artifacts.

At the conclusion of the chert quarry study, 14 sites located on and in the vicinity of Sandoz-Martin Works, Martin, South Carolina, were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an archaeological district. Upon acceptance by the National Register this will be the first archaeological district in South Carolina.

Two of the sites, 38AL23 and 38AL135, evidenced alluvially buried archaeological deposits and are slated for further fieldwork. The site of 38AL135 exhibits an obvious stratified section in a cutbank of Smiths Lake Creek with what is thought to be a Paleoindian occupation resting between 110 and 120 cm below surface in the floodplain. This layer is visually discrete in the profile consisting of dense quantities of weathered chert

flakes and cores. The density of artifacts in the stream edge indicated a substantial amount of the site had collapsed into the creek.

To test this possibility two days were spent dredging the creek with a four-inch airlift operated by SCIAA underwater archaeologists Alan Albright and Mark Newell. Lithic debris and tools were lifted up and washed over quarter-inch screen. An enormous number of artifacts was recovered including six lanceolate preforms. When added to the fluted preform found on the beach, a total of seven lanceolate bifaces have been found at 38AL135, but no Early Archaic or Middle Archaic lithic diagnostics have yet been recognized. There is strong evidence that the lowest layer of debitage in the floodplain represents a Paleoindian occupation related to chert cobble exploitation. The next oldest discernible cultural occupation both on the floodplain and in the underwater material appears to be about 3,000 B.C. More dredging and land excavations are planned for 38AL135.



Bifacial and unifacial artifacts from the Paleoindian occupation of 38AL135. Specimen a found on the beach; specimens b - g recovered from underwater; h excavated; i - j from the beach; k recovered underwater.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

Personnel in the Division of Underwater Archaeology completed two major field projects during 1984, four minor ones, initiated a major new research program, gave ten lectures, served on three committees and planned major new developments in its resource management program.

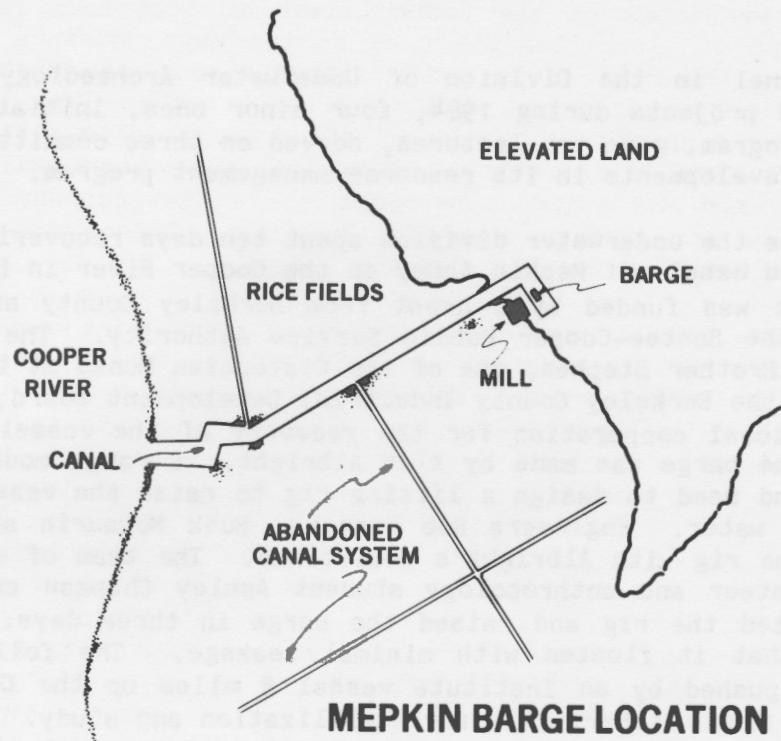
In June the underwater division spent ten days recovering a barge from an abandoned canal off Mepkin Abbey on the Cooper River in Berkeley County. The project was funded by a grant from Berkeley County and further supported by the Santee-Cooper Public Service Authority. The barge was discovered by Brother Stephen, one of the Cistercian Monks at the Abbey. Gary Lecroy, of the Berkeley County Industrial Development Board, quickly raised funds and local cooperation for the recovery of the vessel. A reconnaissance of the barge was made by Alan Albright. A rough model of the barge was made and used to design a lifting rig to raise the vessel from its bed of mud and water. Engineers Rob Higgins, Buck McLaurin and Jimmy Carter designed the rig with Albright's assistance. The team of engineers, hobby diver volunteer and anthropology student Ashley Chapman and the division staff erected the rig and raised the barge in three days. Its condition was such that it floated with minimal leakage. The following week the barge was pushed by an Institute vessel 8 miles up the Cooper River and taken to a fish hatchery tank for stabilization and study. A detailed plan of the barge was prepared from which a 1/10th scale model will be made.

Study of the Mepkin Barge revealed its association with the last activity on the Cooper River's once fabled rice plantations (Figs. 1 and 2). The research revealed the existence of many other barges of varying ages and thus led to the development of a full-fledged research program into barges and barge design throughout the state.

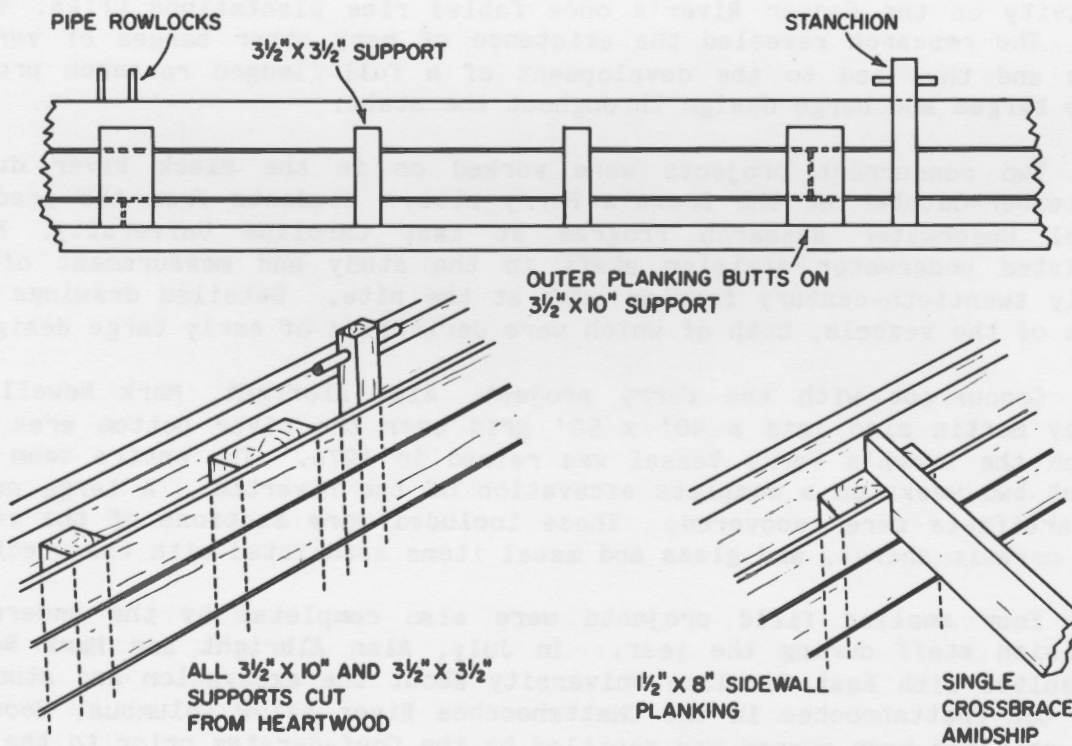
Two concurrent projects were worked on in the Black River during September-October at the Brown's Ferry site. Students from the graduate level Underwater Research Program at East Carolina University, N.C., assisted underwater division staff in the study and measurement of two early twentieth-century ferries sunk at the site. Detailed drawings were made of the vessels, both of which were derivative of early barge designs.

Concurrent with the ferry project, Alan Albright, Mark Newell and Patty Martin also laid a 40' x 50' grid over the river bottom area from which the Brown's Ferry Vessel was raised in 1976. The entire team then spent two weeks on a complete excavation of the riverbed. A large number of artifacts were recovered. These included more sections of the vessel and ceramic sherds, and glass and metal items associated with the wreck.

Four smaller field projects were also completed by the underwater division staff during the year. In July, Alan Albright and Mark Newell consulted with East Carolina University about the excavation and study of the CSS Chattahoochee in the Chattahoochee River below Columbus, Georgia. The ship had been burned and scuttled by the Confederates prior to the fall of the city.



Mepkin Barge location.



Dimensions and construction details of the Mepkin Barge.

Over a three-day period in November, Albright, Newell and Martin documented a river trunk on the Cooper River at Dean Hall Plantation. The trunk--a type of floodgate--was used as the main entrance and exit point for water to the rice field canal system. Only one such gate has been documented in the past: at Nieuport Plantation in 1930. The Dean Hall Gate was once a massive structure of brick and granite sitting on a wooden floor set into the riverside dike. Its four doors were skillfully built of nailed, tennoned and pegged pine. Plans are now underway for dismantling the structure and reconstructing it as the entrance to a rice culture museum to be built at Monck's Corner.

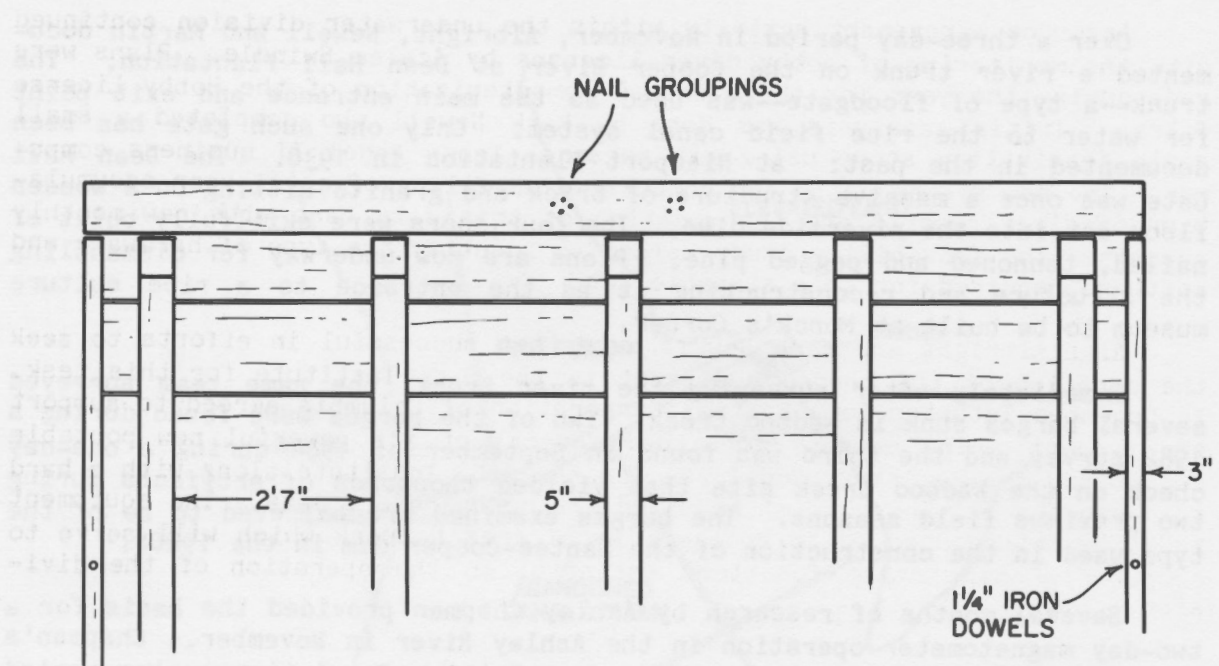
Immediately after surveying the river trunk, the same team surveyed several barges sunk in Wadboo Creek. Two of the barges were found during a 1982 survey and the third was found in September of 1984 during a one-day check on the Wadboo Creek site that yielded thousands of artifacts during two previous field seasons. The barges examined are believed to be of the type used in the construction of the Santee-Cooper dam in the 1920s.

Several months of research by Ashley Chapman provided the basis for a two-day magnetometer operation in the Ashley River in November. Chapman's work had located the probable site of a British Revolutionary War-period ship, the HMS Alligator. The armed schooner was attacked by rebels in 1783, set afire and sunk. Chapman narrowed the location down to a sandbank in the Ashley River. On day one, a depth profile of the sandbank was made. Ranges were also established for the magnetometer runs in this area.

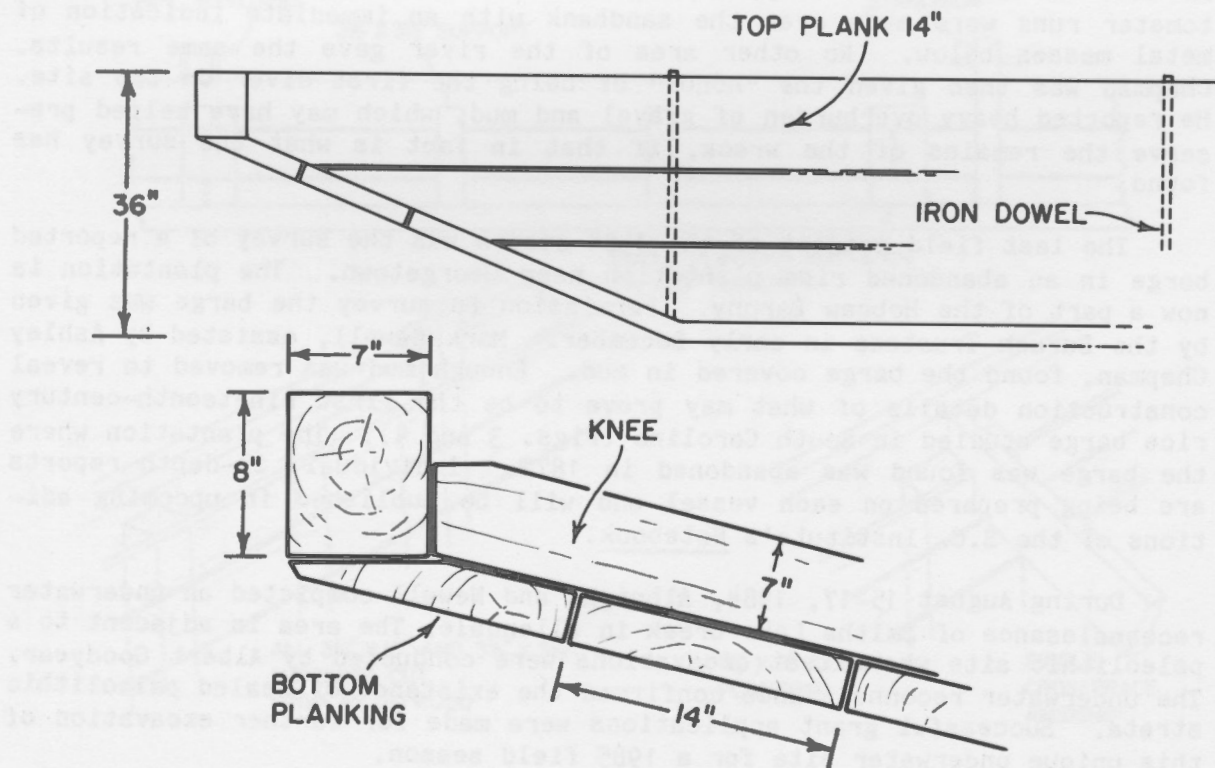
On the second day the staff was joined by Gordon Watts and Wesley Hall of East Carolina University, the operators of the magnetometer. Magnetometer runs were made over the sandbank with an immediate indication of metal masses below. No other area of the river gave the same results. Chapman was then given the "honor" of being the first diver on the site. He reported heavy overburden of gravel and mud, which may have helped preserve the remains of the wreck, if that in fact is what the survey has found.

The last field project of the 1984 season was the survey of a reported barge in an abandoned rice plantation near Georgetown. The plantation is now a part of the Hobcaw Barony. Permission to survey the barge was given by the Baruch Trustees in early December. Mark Newell, assisted by Ashley Chapman, found the barge covered in mud. Enough mud was removed to reveal construction details of what may prove to be the first nineteenth-century rice barge studied in South Carolina (Figs. 3 and 4). The plantation where the barge was found was abandoned in 1872. Individual, in-depth reports are being prepared on each vessel and will be published in upcoming editions of the S.C. Institute's Notebook.

During August 15-17, 1984, Albright and Newell completed an underwater reconnaissance of Smiths Lake Creek in Allendale. The area is adjacent to a paleolithic site where test excavations were conducted by Albert Goodyear. The underwater reconnaissance confirmed the existence of sealed paleolithic strata. Successful grant applications were made for further excavation of this unique underwater site for a 1985 field season.



Dimensions of the rice barge found on Hobcaw Barony.



Construction details of the rice barge.

Resource management activity within the underwater division continued with the monitoring of hobby diver licenses by Azalee Swindle. Plans were made during the year for the eventual computerization of the Hobby License files. Initial analysis was done by Mark Newell who completed a small scale feasibility study using his personal Tandy Model II business computer. The new system calls for computer disc filing of an 11-year accumulation of diver reports and the updating of this data base with new monthly reports. The feasibility study helped to identify the type of hardware and software required for this sizeable job.

Alan Albright and Mark Newell were then successful in efforts to seek the donation of the needed equipment to the S.C. Institute for this task. In December Intertec Data Systems Corporation of Columbia agreed to support the project. The company consigned several of its powerful new portable computers, the Headstart Model 512, to the S.C. Institute along with a hard disc storage unit capable of handling the hobby report data. The equipment is to be interconnected to create a Local Area Network which will serve to computerize many other functions essential to the operation of the division.

CONSERVATION

1984 was a very active year for the conservation of the Brown's Ferry Vessel. The conservation tank was lined with stainless steel late in 1983 which solved the problem of leaks that had plagued the facility. In 1984 conservation of the vessel was begun. Several things had to be done before the polyethylene glycol preservative could be introduced in the vessel. The first was to clean the vessel. There was still mud, clay and debris from the Black River under the keelson and in spaces between the boards. This was cleaned out with an underwater "vacuum cleaner" attached to the tank drain. During cleaning, several small artifacts were discovered where they had apparently been dropped in the bilges during the life of the vessel and forgotten. They consisted of several nails, and some fishing sinkers made of sheet lead that had been rolled into a tube, then cut into small sections of about a half-inch each.

The frames of the vessel are of oak and are still fairly sound. Oak is a very dense hard wood that is very difficult to penetrate with polyethylene glycol (PEG). To ensure good penetration of the oak, small holes were drilled into the frames to allow the PEG to penetrate deep inside them. The entire vessel and all its parts were re-labeled with taflon tags that would stand up to two years under hot water and PEG. Sections of the plumbing were re-done to make it more suitable to the task; the plumbing, pumps and apparatus necessary to remove the PEG from its barrels and pump it into the tank were designed and installed and on June 20 introduction of PEG was begun. It is being introduced gradually to achieve a planned 60% solution in approximately two years.

There have been a few mishaps along the way: the large roll-up door of the facility fell and had to be replaced and the automatic steam valve failed and had to be replaced, but once these were taken care of, the system has worked very well and now it is just a matter of following the schedule until conservation is completed.

Other activities of the conservation division involved the recovery and study of the Cooper River barge; cleaning, preserving, and studying metal artifacts recovered in the excavations at the site of Santa Elena on Parris Island; working with the staff of the McKissick Museum and the South Carolina Museum Commission on conservation of their collections; assisting the staff of the Savannah River Project-Archaeological Research Program with an exhibit at the Aiken County Museum.

PUBLIC SERVICE AND EDUCATION

Archaeological Information Management System (AIMS)

In the fall of 1984, Director Bruce Rippeteau created and implemented the Archaeological Information Management System (AIMS). This was in response to the need to upgrade all informational resources housed at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Keith Derting and Tommy Charles have managed the program. AIMS is being designed to improve the processing, storage, retrieval and overall awareness of informational resources. These resources include: (A) the Statewide Archaeological Site Inventory Files, (B) cartographical resources including archaeological site location base maps, (C) the S.C. Institute's publications including the Research Manuscript Series and Anthropological Studies Series, and (D) all reports, site notes, photographs and reference material on file at the SCIAA.

The initial phases of AIMS, which were begun in early fall 1984, entailed conducting an inventory of the S.C. Institute's informational resources. Although a general inventory was conducted, the focus was on the state site files and the archaeological base maps. Once the initial inventories were conducted, notes were made on the condition and status of these resources. Methods for improving the processing and filing were then outlined. Presently, a comprehensive set of operating standards and procedures for managing the state site and informational files is being established and implemented.

The second phase of the overall AIMS project has been planning the eventual computerization of the site files. To this end the S.C. Institute has launched a program designed to (A) investigate both computer hardware and software systems, (B) upgrade the existing site files and file system to facilitate computerization. In October 1984 the decision was made to revise the Archaeological Site Inventory Record. Two meetings were scheduled during the fall and early winter to provide a forum for a discussion of the site form and related matters. The meetings were attended by individuals representing the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina Anthropology Department, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, United States Forest Service, The Charleston Museum, South Carolina State Museum Commission, McKissick Museum, Carolina Archaeological Services, Southeastern Archaeological Services, and Garrow and Associates. Also in attendance were archaeologists from the Universities of Georgia and North Carolina.

As a result of the October 30th AIMS meeting, task groups were organized to work, committee fashion, on the revision of the site inventory form as well as the computerization of the files. On December 13, the second AIMS meeting resulted in the acceptance of a near final revised site inventory form. By the end of 1984, the revised form awaited final editing, printing and distribution. The final version will be distributed in March 1985.



Participants in the first AIMS meeting, October 1984.

The ultimate goal of the Archaeological Information Management System is to upgrade all the S.C. Institute's informational resources. This will be accomplished by (A) improving standard operating procedures for information processing, (B) establishing a master indexing system for all resources housed at the SCIAA, (C) improving storage and/or filing facilities and (D) eventually computerizing the site files, resource bibliography, index files and so forth. The resulting information management system should greatly facilitate archaeological research and cultural resource management in South Carolina.

APPENDIX A

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY 1984 Staff

Alan Albright, Underwater Archaeologist
Dorothy Alford, Business Manager
David Babson, Graduate Assistant
Richard Brooks, Archaeologist
Gordon Brown, Photographer
Mary Joyce Burns, Word Processor Specialist
Pat Busbee, Secretary
Tommy Charles, Archaeologist
Barbara Clyburn, Student Assistant
Christopher Craft, Property Clerk
Chester DePratter, Archaeologist
Keith Derting, Laboratory Manager
Darby Erd, Artist-Illustrator
John Goldsborough, Jr., Archaeologist
Albert Goodyear, Archaeologist
Kimberly Grimes, Graduate Assistant
Glen Hanson, Jr., Archaeologist
Mike Harmon, Graduate Assistant
Michael Hartley, Archaeologist
Derrick Hill, Student Editorial Assistant
David Hoffman, Student Assistant
Jay Hope, Student Assistant
Chris Judge, Graduate Assistant
Patty Martin, Assistant Archaeologist
Laura McGuire, Associate Curator
Jim Michie, Archaeologist
Mark Newell, Underwater Archaeologist
Kevin Nichols, Underwater Assistant Archaeologist
Curtiss Peterson, Conservator
George Pinckney, Student Assistant
Kenneth Pinson, Editorial Assistant
Rosalyn Randall, Student Editorial Assistant
Bruce Rippeteau, Director, State Archaeologist (July 1984)
Sharmon Sideman, Student Assistant
Stanley South, Archaeologist
Robert Stephenson, Director, State Archaeologist (June 1984)
Azalee Swindle, Administrative Specialist
Evelyn Tidlow, Graduate Assistant
Mark Todd, Student Assistant
Ellie Traub, Accounting Technician
Ruth Wetmore, Graduate Assistant
Ralph Wilbanks, Underwater Archaeologist
Edmond Williams, Student Assistant
Jacqueline Wilson, Student Assistant

Plus 25 full-time archaeological assistants employed in the SCIAA's Savannah River Plant Archaeological Research Project and 15 full-time archaeological assistants in Wachesaw and other projects.

APPENDIX B

PUBLICATIONS BY S.C. INSTITUTE STAFF 1984

Brooks, Mark

- 1983 St. Catherines pottery from the Callawassie Island Burial Mound, Beaufort County, South Carolina. South Carolina Antiquities 15(1 & 2): 11-16.
- 1984 Correlations among Holocene changes in sea level, climate and terrestrial ecology in the Southeastern United States. Symposium (Climate: History, Periodicity and Predictability) in honor of Professor Rhodes W. Fairbridge, New York City, May 21-23, 1984. Abstracts with Programs. Second author with Donald J. Colquhoun.
- 1984 Correlation between sea level and climatic changes in the Middle Holocene in the Southeastern United States. In Sea Level 5, International Geological Correlation Program, China National Committee, Sea Level Project National Working Group, Information Bulletin. Second author with D.J. Colquhoun, J.G. Brown and P.A. Stone. Translated into Chinese by Freeman Hang - Lie Qin, Sea Level Research Center, F.T.U.

Brooks, Mark and Veletta Canouts (assemblers)

- 1984 Modeling subsistence change in the Late Prehistoric period in the interior Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Anthropological Studies 6.

Brooks, Richard D.

- 1984 An intensive archaeological survey of the proposed L-Lake Phase I areas (dam, borrow areas, discharge structure and diversion canal): Savannah River Plant, Barnwell County, South Carolina. Ms. on file, University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia, S.C.

Brooks, Richard D. and Debra K. Martin

- 1984 An intensive archaeological survey of the proposed L-Lake Phase II areas (embankment and lake): Savannah River Plant, Barnwell County, South Carolina. Ms. on file, University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia, S.C.

Charles, Tommy

- 1984 The collection survey: third phase: recording and indexing collected data. Ms. on file, University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 194.
- 1984 An archaeological survey of the wastewater treatment facility and sanitary sewer system improvement for Lugoff, South Caro-

- lina. Ms. of file, University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia, S.C.
- DePratter, Chester B. and Roy Doyon
 1984 Cultural resources survey of Placentia Canal, Chatham County, Georgia. Ms. on file, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Georgia.
- 1984 Cultural resources survey of Springfield Canal, Chatham County, Georgia. Ms. on file, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Georgia.
- Goodyear, Albert C. and L. Mark Raab
 1984 Middle-range theory in archaeology: a critical review of origins and applications. American Antiquity 49: 255-268.
- Goodyear, Albert C., Tommy Charles and Sam B. Upchurch
 1984 An archaeological survey of chert quarries in western Allendale County, South Carolina. University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 195.
- Hanson, Glen T. and Kenneth E. Sassaman
 1984 Recent investigations of Archaic Period typology and technology in the Middle Savannah River Valley. Paper presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Pensacola.
- Hudson, Charles, Marvin T. Smith, and Chester B. DePratter
 1984 The Hernando De Soto expedition: from Apalachee to Chiaha. Southeastern Archaeology 3(1): 65-77.
- Martin, Debra K., Glen T. Hanson, Jr. and Richard D. Brooks
 1984 An intensive archaeological survey of the potential cooling ponds for Pen Branch and Four Mile Creek, Savannah River Plant, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina. Ms. on file, University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia, S. C.
- Michie, James L.
 1984 An initial reconnaissance survey of the Wachesaw/Richmond Hill plantation property, Georgetown County, South Carolina. University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 191.
- Reitz, Elizabeth and Chester B. DePratter
 1984 Archaeological investigations on Mixon's Hammock, Okefenokee Swamp, Georgia. Ms. on file, Interagency Archaeological Services, National Park Services, Atlanta, Georgia.
- South, Stanley
 1984 Testing archeological sampling methods at Fort San Felipe 1983. University of South Carolina, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 190.

APPENDIX C

PAPERS PRESENTED AT SCHOLARLY MEETINGS, 1984

Albright, Alan B.

- January, 1984 - "U.S.S. Boston Project." Society on Historic Archaeology/Conference on Underwater Archaeology, Williamsburg, Va.
- January, 1984 - "South Carolina's Approach to Underwater Archaeological Resource Management." Symposium of Partners for Liveable Places, Washington, D.C.
- February, 1984 - "The Brown's Ferry Vessel" and "Archeology and the Law." Underwater Archeology Society of Maryland, Washington, D.C.
- March, 1984 - "The Brown's Ferry Vessel" and "Archeology and the Law." International Underwater Archeology Symposium, Fort Bovisand, Plymouth, England.
- March, 1984 - "Conservation and Display Techniques for the Brown's Ferry Vessel." The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, Charleston, S.C.
- April, 1984 - "The H.M.S. Santa Monica." North American Society for Oceanic History, Merchant Marine Academy, N.J.

Brooks, Mark

- May, 1984 - "Correlations Among Holocene Changes in Sea Level, Climate and Terrestrial Ecology in the Southeastern United States." Symposium (Climate: History, Periodicity and Predictability) in honor of Professor Rhodes W. Fairbridge, New York City.

DePratter, Chester B. and James D. Howard

- August, 1984 - "Archaeological Geology of the Georgia Coast." Armstrong Price Symposium, Society for Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists, San Jose, California.

DePratter, Chester B.

- April, 1984 - "Who Massacred the Indians at the King Site." Southern Anthropological Society, Atlanta, Georgia (with Marvin T. Smith and Charles Hudson).
- November, 1984 - "The Route of Hernando De Soto, 1539-1543." Southern Historical Association, Louisville, Kentucky (with Marvin T. Smith and Charles Hudson).

Goodyear, Albert C., Tommy Charles and Sam B. Upchurch

- November, 1984 - "A Survey of Chert Quarries in Western Allendale County, S.C." Forty-first Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Pensacola, Florida.

Michie, James L.

- March, 1984 - "Bioturbation, Gravity and Site Formation Processes in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina." The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, Charleston, S.C.

Peterson, Curtiss

- January, 1984 - "The Role of Conservation in the Recovery Plans of the USS Monitor." Conference on Underwater Archaeology, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- January, 1984 - "Conservation of Material From Shipwreck Sites." Parks Canada, Ottawa. Discussant.
- March, 1984 - "Immortality and the Elements." The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, Charleston, S.C.
- October, 1984 - "Material Preservation and Cataloging for the Maritime Museum." Small Craft Curators Conference. Chesapeake Bay Maritime Museum. St. Michaels, Md.

South, Stanley

- January, 1984 - "In Search of Occaneechi: Archaeology and History of the Aboriginal North Carolina Piedmont." Society of Historical Archaeology, Williamsburg, Va. Discussant.
- October, 1984 - "History and Archaeology at Santa Elena (1566-1587), Capital of Spanish Florida." Anthropological Society of Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX D

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Albright, Alan B.

- August, 1984 - "Archeology and the Law." First National Shipwreck Symposium, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.
- August, 1984 - "Wadboo Creek and the Mepkin Barge." Rotary Club of Monck's Corner, S.C.
- September, 1984 - "Archeology in South Carolina Rivers." Friends of the Kershaw County Library, Camden, S.C.
- October, 1984 - "Archeology in South Carolina Rivers." The Charlotte Scuba Club, Charlotte, N.C.

Charles, Tommy

- June, 1984 - "Prehistoric People of South Carolina." Daughters of the American Revolution, Columbia, S.C.

Charles, Tommy (Cont.)

- July, 1984 - "Prehistoric People and Archaeology in South Carolina." Florence Lions Club, Florence, S.C.
- September, 1984 - "Prehistory in South Carolina: The Archaeologist's Role in Recreating the Past." Pine Ridge Middle School, West Columbia, S.C.
- November, 1984 - "The Statewide Collectors Survey: Its Value to Archaeological Research." Beaufort Chapter of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, Beaufort, S.C.
- December, 1984 - "Identification of Indian Artifacts." Second Annual Myrtle Beach Fossil Fair, Santee Cooper Auditorium, Myrtle Beach, S.C.

DePratter, Chester B.

- February, 1984 - "Social and Political Organization of Sixteenth Century Indians in the Southeastern United States." Etowah Mound Site, Cartersville, Georgia.
- July, 1984 - "Archaeology and Geology of the Georgia Coast." Coastal Georgia Archaeological Society, Savannah, Georgia.
- November, 1984 - "Sixteenth Century Explorations by Hernando De Soto and Juan Pardo." Augusta College, Augusta, Georgia.

Goodyear, Albert C.

- May, 1984 - "Archeology and Indians in South Carolina." Leaphart Elementary School, Columbia, S.C.
- August, 1984 - "The Prehistoric Chert Quarries of Allendale County, S.C." The Charleston Area Chapter of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, Charleston Museum, Charleston, S.C.
- June, 1984 - "Indian Artifacts and Archeology." University of South Carolina Summer Program, McKissick Museums, Columbia.
- October, 1984 - "Lithic Technology Approaches in Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers." Anthropology Colloquium, Department of Anthropology, USC.
- November, 1984 - "The Sandoz Chert Quarries as a Potential Cultural Area in South Carolina." Presentation made to the S.C. Heritage Trust Advisory Board, Webb Wildlife Center, Garnett, S.C.

Hanson, Glen

- 1984 - "Archaeological Fieldwork Instructions/Applications at the G.S. Lewis Site (38AK228), Savannah River Plant." The Augusta, Georgia, Archaeological Society (2nd Saturday of every month, January-December).
- March, 1984 - "Current Prehistoric Archaeological Research on the Savannah River Plant." The Augusta, Georgia, Archaeological Society.

Hanson, Glen (Cont.)

- September, 1984 - "The Savannah River Archaeological Research Program: 1973-1984." First State Archaeological Awareness Field Trip.

Newell, Mark

- September, 1984 - "Artifacts from South Carolina Rivers." North Augusta Junior High School, North Augusta, S.C.

Peterson, Curtiss

- April, 1984 - "Conservation of Craft Materials." Demonstration to the South Carolina Crafts Association, Sesquicentennial State Park.

South, Stanley

- March, 1984 - "Archaeology at Santa Elena." Florence Kiwanis Club, Florence, S.C.
- April, 1984 - "Historical Archaeology in South Carolina." Gifted and talented students from Greenville High School.
- April, 1984 - "Archaeology in South Carolina." Combined fourth and fifth grade classes at Springdale Elementary School.
- April, 1984 - "The Role of Archaeology in Historic Preservation." Halifax Day Speaker for Historic Halifax and N.C. Division of Archives and History, Halifax, North Carolina.
- April, 1984 - "Excavation at Santa Elena." The Society of First Families of South Carolina 1670-1700. Carolina Yacht Club, Charleston, S.C.
- May, 1984 - "Archaeology at Santa Elena." The Men's Club of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Columbia, S.C.
- June, 1984 - "Archaeology at Santa Elena." Archaeological field school from Armstrong State College, Savannah, Georgia.
- July, 1984 - "Archaeological Method at Santa Elena." Field lecture and tour of archaeological excavations for archaeological field school from Armstrong State College. Santa Elena, Parris Island, S.C.
- July, 1984 - "Archaeology at Ft. San Felipe." U.S.C. Information Services Television interview at the Santa Elena site on Parris Island, S.C.
- July, 1984 - "Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology." Lecture for James Deetz' field school from University of California at Berkeley, at Flowerdew Hundred Foundation in Hopewell, Virginia.
- July, 1984 - "Field Work at Santa Elena." Tour and lecture to group from the S.C. State Museum Commission on site at Santa Elena, Parris Island, S.C.

South, Stanley (Cont).

- July, 1984 - "S.C. Institute History." Retirement banquet for Robert L. Stephenson as Director of the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia, S.C.
- August, 1984 - "A Cockspur from Santa Elena." Information Services Television interview, Columbia, S.C.
- September, 1984 - Myrtle Beach radio station interview. Six 5-minute spots on Archaeology in South Carolina.
- September, 1984 - "The Oldest Cockspur." Interview for Gamecock Newspaper, Columbia, S.C.
- September, 1984 - "The Archaeology of an Appalachian Culture." Cherokee Prehistory Conference, participant. Swannanoa, North Carolina.
- September, 1984 - "Indians in South Carolina." Chapin Elementary School 5th grades.
- September, 1984 - "Research at the Spanish Capital of Santa Elena by the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology." The President's National Advisory Council. Columbia, S.C.
- October, 1984 - Interview, "The Cockspur from Santa Elena," with Michelle Mikelonis of Channel 19 T.V., Columbia, S.C.
- October, 1984 - "Excavations at Ft. Moultrie and Santa Elena." U.S.C. Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Columbia, S.C.
- November, 1984 - "Charlesfort and Santa Elena." Lecture and site tour for the Greater Piedmont Chapter of the Explorers Club of New York. Beaufort, S.C.
- November, 1984 - "Santa Elena Archaeology and History." International Studies Group of the Settlers Club. Columbia, S.C.
- November, 1984 - "Historical Archaeology at the Spanish Colonial Capital at Santa Elena." The Greater Greenville Chamber of Commerce, Hilton Head, S.C.
- December, 1984 - "Archaeology at Santa Elena." University of South Carolina Board of Trustees. Presentation, with Bruce Rippeteau - (Replicas of the oldest cockspur were presented to President James Holderman and Chairman Othniel Wienges.)

Robert L. Stephenson

- March, 1984 - "Ancient South Carolinians." Westminster Presbyterian Church, Columbia, South Carolina.
- March, 1984 - "The Improbability of the Dave Stones Validity." Atlanta Constitution Staff, Atlanta, Georgia.

Robert L. Stephenson (Cont.)

- June, 1984 - "Archaeological Research: The South Carolina Example."
University of Calgary, Alberta Canada.

APPENDIX E

CONTRACTS, 1984

Charles, Tommy

An Archaeological Survey of the Wastewater Treatment Facility and
Sanitary Sewer System Improvement for Lugoff, South Carolina
(\$5,167.00).

Michie, James L.

Intensive Archaeological Investigation of the Wachesaw/Richmond Hill
Plantation Property, Georgetown County, South Carolina (\$176,696.00).

APPENDIX F

GRANTS, 1984

Albright, Alan B.

Black Clawson Company, Second Field Season on Brown's Ferry Vessel
Site (\$2,500.00).

Georgetown County, Second Field Season on Brown's Ferry Vessel Site
(\$5,000.00).

Berkeley County, Recovery and Conservation of Mepkin Barge
(\$12,000.00).

South Carolina Underwater Archaeological Research Council, Travel
Funds for Fort Bovisand Conference (\$2,000.00).

Newell, Mark

Instructional Systems, Inc. Equipment and Staff Time for Hobby
License Data Base Feasibility Study (\$5,000.00).

Newell, Mark and Alan Albright

INTERTEC Data Systems, Inc. Computer Equipment for Hobby License Pro-
gram Data Base and Management System (\$15,000.00).

South, Stanley

1984 Excavation of the Casa Fuerte and Wells at Santa Elena. The
National Science Foundation (\$38,000).

APPENDIX G

COURSES TAUGHT 1984

Goodyear, Albert C.

Anth 533 North American Archeology, University of South Carolina.
Masters in Public Service Archeology Program, Fall, 1984.

Michie, James L.

Anth 101 An Introduction to Archeology and Physical Anthropology. University of South Carolina, Spring 1984.

Anth 320 The Archeology of Man's Past. University of South Carolina, Spring, 1984.

Anth 591 An Introduction to Field Methods in Archeology. University of South Carolina, Fall 1984.

APPENDIX H

MEMBERSHIP ON THESES AND DISSERTATION COMMITTEES, 1984

Goodyear, Albert C.

Daniel Bennett, Masters thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Mark J. Brooks, Dissertation Committee, Department of Geology, University of South Carolina.

Jan Brown, Dissertation Committee, Department of Geology, University of South Carolina.

Glen Hanson, Dissertation Committee, Arizona State University. (In the 1983 Annual Report, Hanson was listed in error as pursuing a Masters from USC, but the doctorate degree from Arizona State University is correct).

Mike Harmon, Masters thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Paula A. Sutton, Masters thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

South, Stanley

Benjamin Resnick, Masters thesis, University of South Carolina.

APPENDIX I

OFFICES HELD, 1984

Albright, Alan

Co-founder, Advisory Council on Underwater Archeology

Treasurer, Explorers Club, Piedmont Chapter

Director, North American Society of Oceanic History

Goodyear, Albert C.

Acting Associate Director, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, July 1, 1984.

Michie, James L.

Vice-President of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, Inc.

Program Chairman, The Tenth Annual Meeting on South Carolina Archeology, Charleston, S.C.

South, Stanley

Chairman and founder, Conference on Historic Site Archaeology, 1960-1984.

Stephenson, Robert L.

Board of Directors, The Council of America's Military Past.

President-elect, Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA).

APPENDIX J

EDITORSHIPS, 1984

Goodyear, Albert C.

Editor, South Carolina Antiquities, Archeological Society of South Carolina, 1984.

South, Stanley

Editor, Book Series, Volumes in Historical Archaeology. A series funded through the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Editor, Book Series, The American Frontier: An Archaeological Study of Settlement Pattern and Process, by Kenneth E. Lewis. Academic Press, New York.

Editor, Book Series, Cannon's Point Plantation, 1794-1860: Living Conditions and Status Patterns in the Old South, by John Solomon Otto. Academic Press, New York.

South, Stanley (Cont).

Editor, Book Series, Kingsmill Plantations 1619-1800: Archaeology of Country Life in Colonial Virginia, by William M. Kelso. Academic Press, New York.

APPENDIX K

CONSULTATIONS, 1984

Charles, Tommy

Co-Chairman, First Archaeological Information Management System (AIMS) Conference, October 30, 1984.

Co-Chairman, Second Archaeological Information Management System (AIMS) Conference, December 13, 1984.

Derting, Keith

Chairman, First Archaeological Information Management System (AIMS) Conference, October 30, 1984.

Chairman, Second Archaeological Information Management System (AIMS) Conference, December 13, 1984.

Goodyear, Albert C.

Reviewer of manuscripts for Southeastern Archaeology and Current Anthropology.

Reviewer of grant proposals for National Geographic Society.

South, Stanley

Reviewer of grant proposals for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Reviewer of grant proposals for the National Science Foundation.

Reviewer of grant proposals for the National Geographic Society.

Stephenson, Robert L.

Consultant, Robinson Site, Central New Mexico, excavations by the University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

APPENDIX L

AWARDS RECEIVED, 1984

South, Stanley

Recipient of "The Halifax Award," presented for outstanding contributions to historic restoration through archaeology by the Historic Halifax Commission in conjunction with the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Halifax, North Carolina.

APPENDIX M

POSITIONS HELD ON UNIVERSITY AND STATE COMMITTEES, 1984

Albright, Alan

Member, Search Committee for Director, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Graduate School, University of South Carolina, 1983-1984.

State of Maryland, Consultant to the Office of the State Archaeologist.

Rippeteau, Bruce

S.C. Heritage Trust
Belle Baruch Associate
University Research Committee
Historic Camden Board of Directors

Stephenson, Robert

S.C. Heritage Trust

South, Stanley

Member, Search Committee for Director, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Graduate School, University of South Carolina, 1983-1984.

APPENDIX N

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY RESEARCH AFFILIATES

Cynthia Aulbach-Smith, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Susan Bridges, Austin, Texas
Irvin Benton, Walterboro, South Carolina
Carl J. Clausen, Little Salt Spring Research Facility, North Port, Florida
Donald J. Colquhoun, University of South Carolina, Columbia
David J. Cowen, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Janson Cox, Charleston, South Carolina
Bob Densler, Charleston, South Carolina
Vicki Edwards, Charleston, South Carolina
Leland G. Ferguson, University of South Carolina, Columbia
William T. Floyd, Columbia, South Carolina
Michael Foley, Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, State of South Carolina
Sherwood M. Gagliano, Coastal Environments, Inc., Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Stanton W. Green, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Paul E. Hoffman, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Steve Howard, Hilton Head, South Carolina
J. Walter Joseph, Aiken, South Carolina
Billy Judd, Charleston, South Carolina
Joseph Judge, National Geographic Society
Charles Kovacik, University of South Carolina, Columbia
David R. Lawrence, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Sammy T. Lee, Orangeburg, South Carolina
Larry Lepionka, University of South Carolina, Beaufort
Henry Lumpkin, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Eugene Lyon, Vero Beach, Florida
Rudolph E. Mancke, South Carolina Educational Television
Ken Massey, Baltimore, Maryland
Tommy Matthews, Wildlife and Marine Resources, State of South Carolina
H. Roy Merrens, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
DeWitt Myatt, Charleston, South Carolina
Wayne Neighbors, Florence, South Carolina
Walter S. Newman, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, New York
Richard R. Pardi, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, New York
A. Robert Parler, Orangeburg, South Carolina
Ted A. Rathbun, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Jeanne Fillman Richards, University of Florida, Gainesville
Drew Ruddy, New Orleans, Louisiana
Reynold J. Ruppe, Arizona State University, Tempe
Michael C. Scardaville, University of South Carolina, Columbia
David C. Sennema, South Carolina Museum Commission
Hampton Shuping, North Charleston, South Carolina
Stephen E. Stancyk, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Frank W. Stapor, Jr., Exxon Research and Development, Houston, Texas
Andee Steen, Heath Springs, South Carolina
Frank Steen, Heath Springs, South Carolina
J. Richard Steffy, Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A & M University
George D. Terry, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Sam B. Upchurch, University of South Florida, Tampa
Douglas F. Williams, University of South Carolina, Columbia
John J. Winberry, University of South Carolina, Columbia

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